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Northwest History

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played roles in the making of history.

Some of the "sites" you will read about in this guide are actually roadside signs, museums, visitor centers, or auto/walking tours. Many of these opportunities offer you a smorgasbord of cultural resources, often including both archaeological and historical artifacts or sites.

Most of the sites listed in this guide are found on National Forest lands, managed by the U.S. Forest Service. However, a few additional sites have been included that are administered by other agencies or private landowners. The guide is composed of 19 sections, one for each National Forest in the Pacific Northwest. Each site is treated as a separate entry in the appropriate section.

Each entry contains a site number, site name, interpretive symbols, and text. The site number corresponds to that shown on the map at the beginning of the section. Archaeological sites are indicated by an arrowhead symbol next to the site number; historical sites are denoted by a wagon wheel symbol. Museums, visitor centers, tours, and other interpretive opportunities that introduce you to both archaeology and history are signified by a combination of these two symbols. One to four additional symbols give you a quick visual summary of the site's main cultural features. A key to these symbols is on the fold-out back cover of this guide. In addition, each entry includes a brief description and directions to the site.

Remember to help protect and preserve our cultural resources. Unlike many resources, archaeological and historical sites are nonrenewable. Once a site is damaged or artifacts are taken home, one of our windows on the past is forever closed.

*THE COVER ART, and the drawings scattered throughout this guide, are pictograph and petroglyph images from the rock art of the Columbia Plateau. These drawings represent an artistic tradition spanning 5,000 years of prehistory in the Pacific Northwest. All drawings by James D. Keyser.*



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# Colville National Forest

## Interpretive Sites; Colville National Forest area

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### 1 Log Flume Trail



1/2-mile, barrier-free (paved and gravel surfaces) National Recreation Trail listed on National Register of Historic Places. Trail winds among remains of flumes, yarding area, railroad grade, and other reminders of logging practices of 1920s. Interpretive signs along trail describe significance of historical features. Interpretive booklet available at trailhead.

*Trail located adjacent to State Highway 20 (Sherman Highway), 10 miles W of Kettle Falls.*



### 2 Springboard Trail



1-mile, interpretive trail in Gillette Lake Campground passes by evidence of early logging, homesteading, and forest fire. Numbered sign posts at stops along trail correspond to numbers in interpretive brochure, available at trailhead and Colville National Forest offices.

*Gillette Lake Campground located 1/2 mile off State Highway 20 (Sherman Highway) 25 miles E of Colville.*



### 3 Uptagraft Homestead



Homestead built by settlers from the East in early 1900s. Settlers relocated and this homestead was acquired by federal government in 1935 as part of depression relief program. Interpretive sign provides homestead history.

*From Spokane, drive N on U.S. Highway 2 for 30 miles. Turn left onto State Highway 211 and proceed for 15 miles to Usk. From Usk, take State Highway 20 for 3 1/2 miles N to Cusick. Head left and travel 2 miles on Kapps Lane, turn right and continue 2 miles on W Calispell Road, and then turn left onto Sicely Road (dirt road) and proceed to Batey Boulder trailhead. Follow Trail Number 306 to Uptagraft Homestead.*



#### 4 South Baldy Lookout



Flat-top forest fire lookout on South Baldy Peak. Interpretive sign gives history of fire lookouts on South Baldy Peak.

*Cross Pend Oreille River at Usk. Take County Road 3389 for 8 miles (becomes dirt road), and then follow Forest Road 50 for 3 miles to ridgetop. Turn left onto Forest Road 306, and proceed 3 1/2 miles to lookout.*



#### 5 Pioneer Park Campground



Site used by Kalispel Indians as early as 800 years ago for processing camas bulbs dug along Pend Oreille River. Interpretive sign in picnic area overlooking river describes importance of camas to Kalispel people.

*From Spokane, travel N on U.S. Highway 2 to Newport. Cross Pend Oreille River at Oldtown, and turn left onto first road after bridge (County Road 9305). Pioneer Park located 2 miles beyond.*



#### 6 Panhandle Park Campground



Kalispel Indians harvested camas bulbs here as early as 2,500 years ago. Interpretive sign in beach area overlooking river.

*Cross Pend Oreille River at Usk. Turn left onto first road after bridge (County Road 9305). Travel 15 miles N to Panhandle Park.*



#### 7 Fort Spokane (NPS)



Fort constructed (1880-92) at confluence of Columbia and Spokane Rivers to provide protection to settlers and to monitor Indian reservations. After 1899, fort buildings were used as Colville Indian Agency headquarters, school, and hospital. Fort abandoned in 1929. Visitor center contains exhibits and slide show depicting history of Fort Spokane. Buildings viewed along interpretive trail through grounds. Interpretive brochure available at visitor center. Guided tours and living history programs offered on weekends in summer.

*LOCATION NOT SHOWN ON MAP. From Spokane, travel 36 miles W on U.S. Highway 2 to Davenport. Turn N onto State Highway 25 and continue for 24 miles. Fort Spokane on left just before crossing Columbia River.*





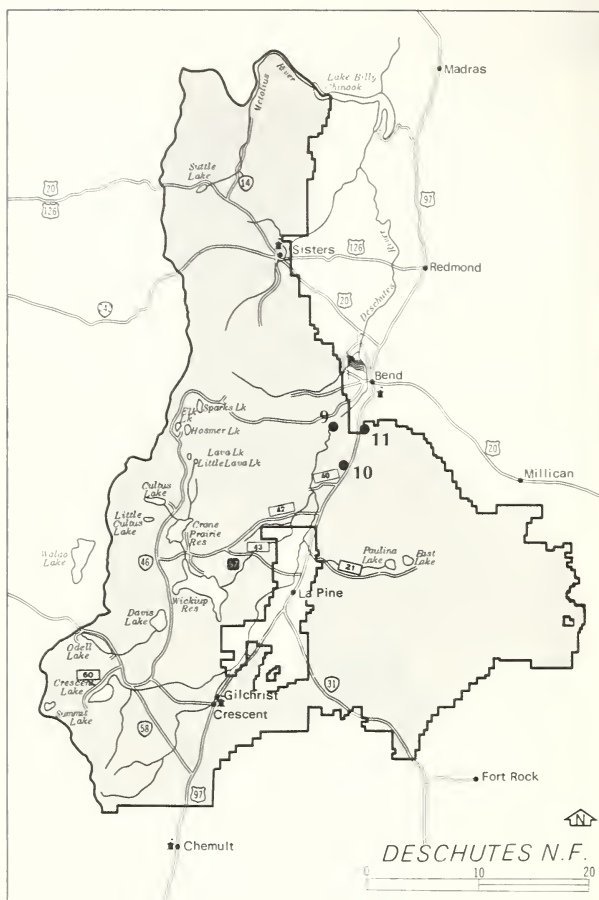
## 8 St. Paul's Mission (NPS)



One of the oldest standing churches in Washington state. Built in 1847 near Indian fishing camps and burial grounds in an attempt by Catholic missionaries to convert Colville Indians. Mission closed from 1858 to 1862, then used periodically during the next 20 years. Restoration of building began in 1939. Interior and exterior interpretive signs describe history of mission. Interpretive brochure available at National Park Service Ranger Station in Kettle Falls.

*Drive W from Kettle Falls on U.S. Highway 395 for 3 miles. Site reached by well-marked access road on right just before crossing Columbia River.*





Deschutes National Forest  
 Supervisor's Office  
 1645 E Highway 20  
 Bend, OR 97701  
 (503) 388-2715

The High Desert Museum (PVT)  
 59800 S Highway 97  
 Bend, OR 97702  
 (503) 382-4754

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## Deschutes National Forest

### Interpretive Sites; Deschutes National Forest area

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#### 9 Lava Island Rockshelter



Prehistoric Indian campsite in shallow cave formed in old basalt flow on W bank of Deschutes River. Used by Indians as temporary hunting camp 4,000 years ago, and possibly as early as 7,000 years ago.

Interpretive signs along 1/4-mile trail to rockshelter describe results of archaeological excavations.

Artifacts recovered during excavations displayed at Des Chutes Historical Center in Bend.

*From Bend, follow State Highway 46 SW for 7 miles (signs indicate route to Inn of the 7th Mountain resort and Mt. Bachelor ski area). Turn left onto Forest Road 41, and travel S for about 1/2 mile. Turn left onto Forest Road 1420 at sign for Deschutes River Recreation Sites, and turn left about 1 mile further at small sign identifying "Rockshelter". Short drive to parking lot at Lava Island Camp and beginning of trail to rockshelter.*



#### 10 Lava Lands Visitor Center



Lobby contains exhibit describing prehistoric tool-making process (flintknapping) using obsidian, an abundant volcanic rock in central Oregon. Exhibit includes actual tools recovered from local area and drawings of early Indian life. Periodically, during summer, Deschutes National Forest archaeologists provide flintknapping demonstrations outside Visitor Center.

*11 miles S of Bend on W side of U.S. Highway 97. Open daily and weekends, 9 am - 5 pm (October 1 to mid-March, 9 am - 4 pm).*

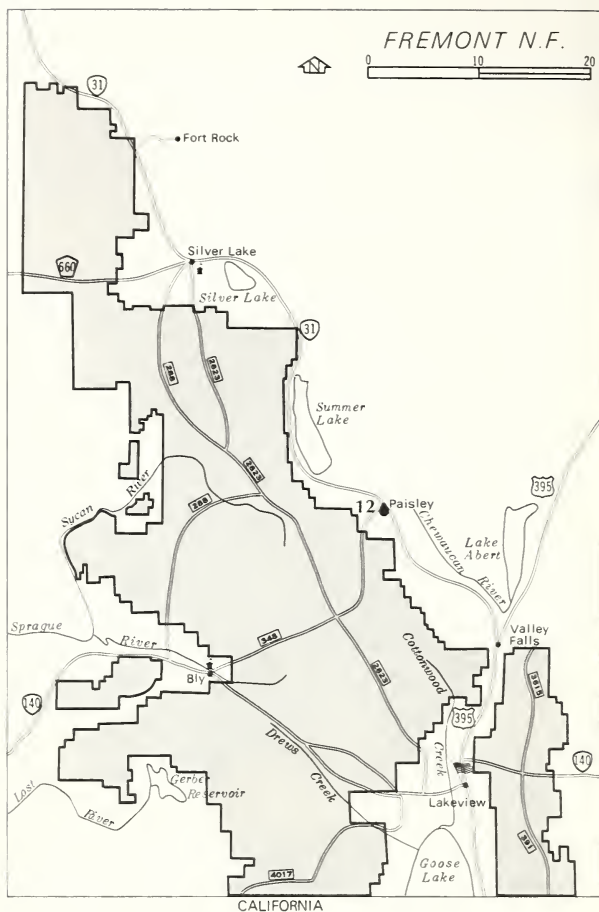


#### 11 The High Desert Museum (PVT)



Living, participation-oriented museum that includes indoor and outdoor exhibits, demonstrations, slide shows, and interpretive talks on Indians, explorers, and pioneers of this arid intermountain region. Walk-through-time historical exhibit depicts stages of exploration and settlement of American West.

*6 miles S of Bend next to U.S. Highway 97. Open daily (except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years), 9 am - 5 pm. Admission charged.*



Fremont National Forest  
Supervisor's Office  
524 N G Street  
Lakeview, OR 97630  
(503) 947-2151

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## Fremont National Forest

### Interpretive Sites; Fremont National Forest area

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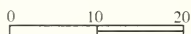
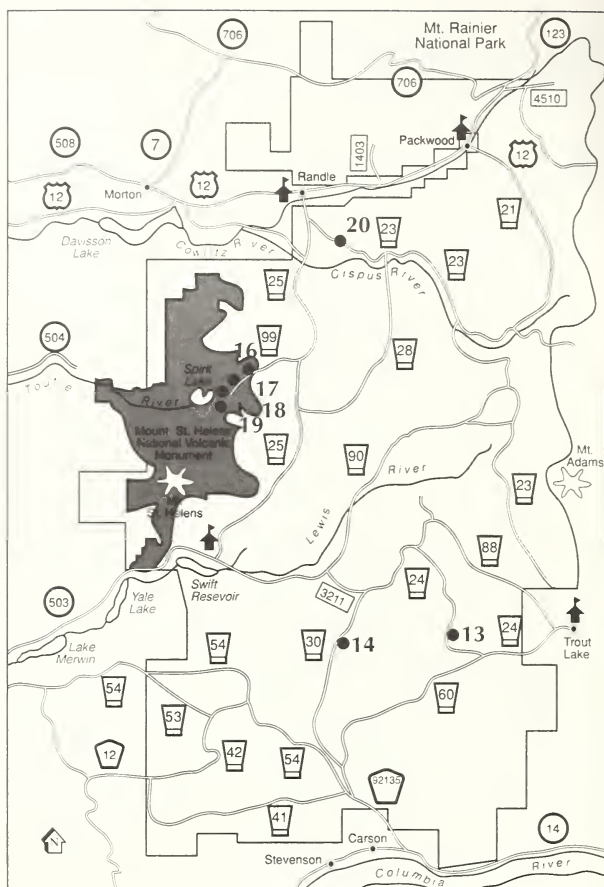


#### 12 Paisley Ranger Station Compound and Civilian Conservation Corps canoe



Several buildings and other structures built by Civilian Conservation Corps in 1938 and 1939 for use by U.S. Forest Service in Paisley. Dugout canoe, fashioned from pine tree by original construction workers for use in nearby mountain lakes, is displayed on grounds. On-site interpretive sign.

*Paisley located on State Highway 31, 30 miles W of U.S. Highway 395.*



## Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Gifford Pinchot National Forest  
 Supervisor's Office  
 6926 E Fourth Plain Blvd.  
 P.O. Box 8944  
 Vancouver, WA 98668-8944  
 (206) 696-7500

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site (NPS)  
 Vancouver, WA 98661  
 (206) 696-7655

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## Gifford Pinchot National Forest

### Interpretive Sites; Gifford Pinchot National Forest area

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#### 13 Sawtooth Huckleberry Fields



Popular locality for harvesting huckleberries in late summer. Huckleberries have traditionally been a food resource prized by local Indians. Part of area set aside in 1930s for exclusive use by Indian pickers. Parking and interpretive sign at roadside.

*Adjacent to N end of Indian Heaven Wilderness. From Trout Lake, follow State Highway 141 (becomes Forest Road 24 within National Forest) for 17 miles to pullout. From Carson, head N on Wind River Road for 4 1/2 miles. Turn right and follow Forest Road 65 for 10 miles to junction with Forest Road 60. Turn right and travel 10 miles. Turn left at Peterson Prairie and take Forest Road 24 for 9 miles to pullout.*



#### 14 Peeled Cedar Tree Interpretive Site



Bark was peeled from western redcedar trees by Indians to make folded bark baskets for use in collecting huckleberries and other foods. Many of these trees still stand, showing scars resulting from bark removal. Interpretive sign at single peeled tree reached by short trail from S end of pullout.

*From Carson, travel N on Wind River Road (becomes Forest Road 30 in National Forest) for 24 miles. Turn right into large pullout where highway sign indicates location of site (near milepost 24).*



#### 15 Mount St. Helens Visitor Center



Visitor Center reflects stories of people who once lived and worked in Mount St. Helens area. Contains life-sized mannequins, artifact displays, cultural history interpretive albums, and lighted panel displays. International award-winning multi-media presentation dramatizes the tremendous impact of eruption on surrounding populations. Short film retells Mount St. Helens story. Interpreters share knowledge of natural and cultural history of area. Living history programs, offered occasionally, relate lifestyles and history of people who lived on mountain.

*LOCATION NOT SHOWN ON MAP. Take Castle Rock exit 49 from I-5. Travel E for 5 miles on State Highway 504.*



## 16 Miner's Car



Remains of miner's automobile blown several hundred feet to its current location by force of winds during eruption of Mount St. Helens on May 18, 1980. Interpretive sign near car.

*E of Spirit Lake within Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument. From U.S. Highway 12 (White Pass Highway) at Randle travel S on Forest Road 25 for 19 miles. Proceed W on Forest Road 99 for about 8 miles to car. From Pine Creek Information Station at upper end of Swift Reservoir head N on Forest Road 25 for about 25 miles. Turn onto Forest Road 99, and travel W for about 8 miles to car.*



## 17 Harmony Falls Viewpoint



An interpretive sign shares earlier visitors' memories of the lodges and camps which surrounded Spirit Lake prior to the May 18, 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens.

*Above E shore of Spirit Lake within Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument. Located about 4 miles SW of Miner's Car next to Forest Road 99.*



## 18 Cedar Creek Viewpoint



Spiritual beliefs of Indians and their relationships to volcanic landscape described by interpretive sign at pullout.

*Located 1/2 mile beyond Harmony Falls Viewpoint next to Forest Road 99.*



## 19 Windy Ridge Viewpoint



Amphitheatre with windscreen provides spectacular view of Spirit Lake and crater of Mount St. Helens. Interpretive sign reveals fate of Harry Truman, who refused to abandon his mountain lodge prior to 1980 eruption. On-site interpreters give natural and cultural history talks in summer.

*Located 2 miles beyond Cedar Creek Viewpoint next to Forest Road 99.*





## 20 Layser Cave Interpretive Trail



Layser Cave inhabited by Indians 6,000 years ago. Interpretive signs along trail to cave entrance depict prehistoric cave life, hunting and food-gathering activities in nearby valley, and describe archaeological research in cave.

*From U.S. Highway 12 (White Pass Highway) at Randle, travel S on Forest Road 23 (Cispus Road) for about 7 miles. Turn left at sign onto gravel Forest Road 23.083, and continue about 1 1/2 miles to well-marked trailhead.*



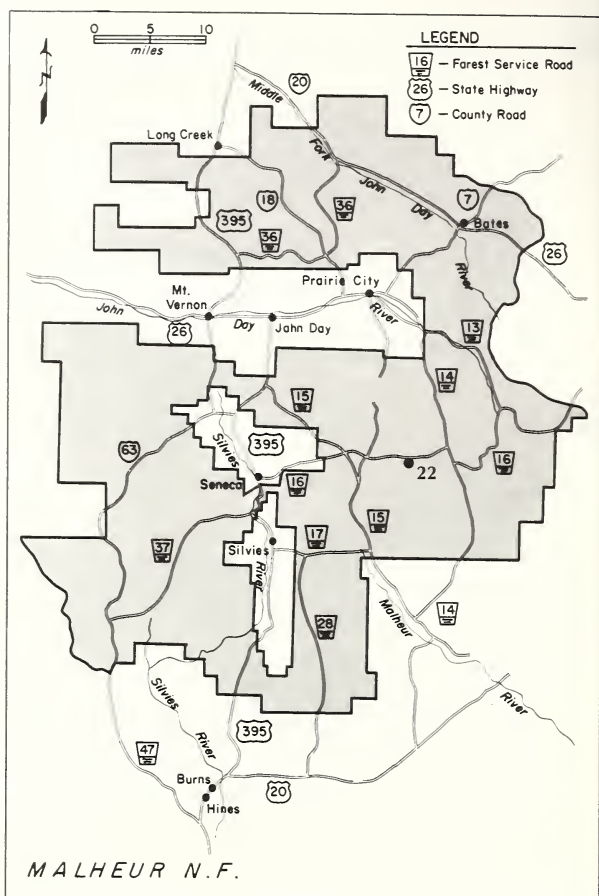
## 21 Fort Vancouver National Historic Site (NPS)



Reconstructed stockade and buildings from fur-trading post established by Hudson's Bay Company in 1825. Visitor center contains exhibits depicting history of Fort Vancouver and Pacific Northwest, particularly Indian and fur-trading history.

*LOCATION NOT SHOWN ON MAP. From I-5, take Mill Plain exit 1C in Vancouver. From State Highway 14, turn N onto Grand Blvd. From either direction, signs clearly mark route to Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. Visitor center located on E Evergreen Blvd. Fort site about 500 yards S of Visitor Center, off 5th Street.*





Malheur National Forest  
Supervisor's Office  
139 NE Dayton Street  
John Day, OR 97845  
(503) 575-1731

Bureau of Land Management,  
Vale District (BLM)  
P.O. Box 700  
Vale, OR 97918  
(503) 473-3144

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# Malheur National Forest

## Interpretive Sites; Malheur National Forest area

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### 22 Logan Valley Indian Encampment



Site of Indian encampment at headwaters of Malheur River. Prehistoric Northern Great Basin Indians apparently utilized Logan Valley area from about 10,000 years ago to historic times. Area was site of hunting, gathering, and fishing activities, and source of obsidian for tool-making. Interpretive sign describes history of Logan Valley.

*From John Day, proceed S on U.S. Highway 395 for 9 miles. Turn left onto County Road 65 (becomes Forest Road 15 in National Forest), and travel for 13 miles. Turn left onto Forest Road 16 and continue for 5 1/2 miles to Logan Valley.*



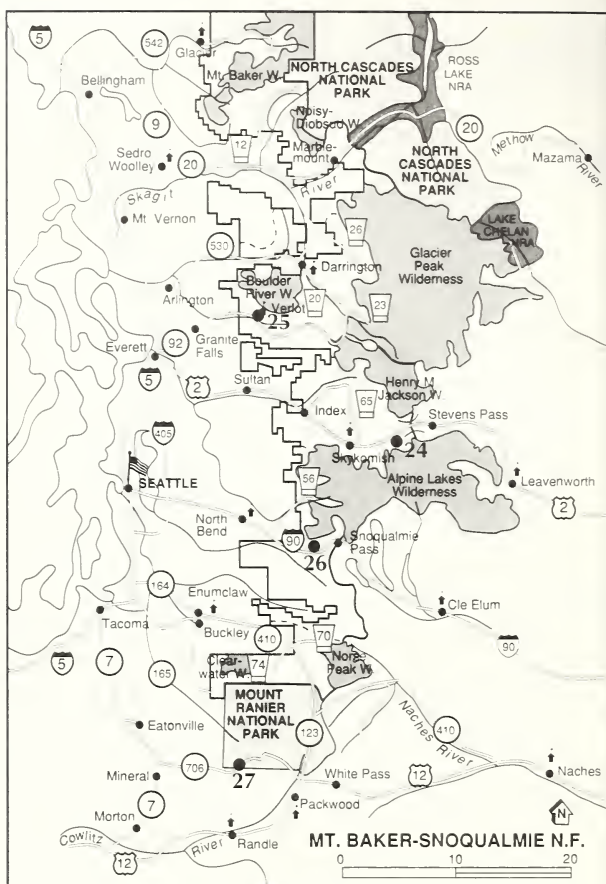
### 23 Keeney Pass Wayside (BLM)



View of deeply worn ruts of Oregon Trail as it ascends gentle divide between Snake and Malheur Rivers. Interpretive sign with photos describes daily life of pioneers while enroute to the Oregon Country.

*LOCATION NOT SHOWN ON MAP. Wayside located about 7 miles S of Vale on Lytle Blvd.*





Forest Service/National Park Service  
 Outdoor Recreation Information Office  
 1018 First Ave.  
 Seattle, WA 98104  
 (206) 442-0170

Mount Rainier National Park (NPS)  
 Tahoma Woods, Star Route  
 Ashford, WA 98304  
 (206) 569-2211

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## Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest Interpretive Sites; Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest area

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### 24 Last Spike Interpretive Display



Located in Deception Falls Picnic Area, where last spike was driven on January 6, 1893 completing transcontinental Great Northern Railway. Photographs and text document railroad construction across Stevens Pass, and its impact on economic development of Washington state.

*Deception Falls Picnic Area located along South Fork of Skykomish River, just off U.S. Highway 2. 6 miles W of Stevens Pass. 28 miles E of Gold Bar.*



### 25 Verlot Public Service Center and Monte Cristo Historical Tour



Verlot Public Service Center is a former Ranger Station compound constructed by Civilian Conservation Corps in 1930s. Museum in front office displays photos and artifacts recalling early logging activities in area and historic Silverton Nursery, once a major supplier of tree seedlings. Interpretive brochure, available at Service Center and Ranger District office in Darrington, takes visitor on tour through compound.

Verlot Public Service Center is starting point of self-guided auto tour to Barlow Pass. Points of interest include Gold Basin Shingle Mill, Black Chief Mine, and Big Four Inn. Monte Cristo, one of Washington's most active mining districts of 1890s, reached by continuing from Barlow Pass on abandoned county road by foot or mountain bike. Interpretive brochure available at Verlot Public Service Center and Ranger District office in Darrington.

*Verlot Public Service Center is situated 10 miles E of Granite Falls on State Highway 92.*



*The Glide Ranger Station in Glide, Oregon, is a fine example of the rustic style of architecture employed by the Civilian Conservation Corps to construct numerous buildings on National Forest lands in the 1930s. See sites 12, 25, 28, 36, 43-44, 46, 50, 55-56, 77. U.S. Forest Service photo.*



*Volunteer demonstrating pioneer wool-spinning techniques to young visitors at the High Desert Museum. See sites 10, 14, 22, 27. High Desert Museum photo.*





## 26 Snoqualmie Pass Wagon Road



Self-guided hiking trip along Wagon Road Trail (Number 1021), which follows original wagon road across Snoqualmie Pass. Built in 1868, road was major land route through Cascades to Puget Sound for many years. Remnants of original cedar plank road can be observed. Trail begins 1/4 mile NE of Denny Creek Campground, and ends at Franklin Falls. Information may be obtained at Ranger District office in North Bend.

*Denny Creek Campground lies 42 miles E of Seattle along I-90.*

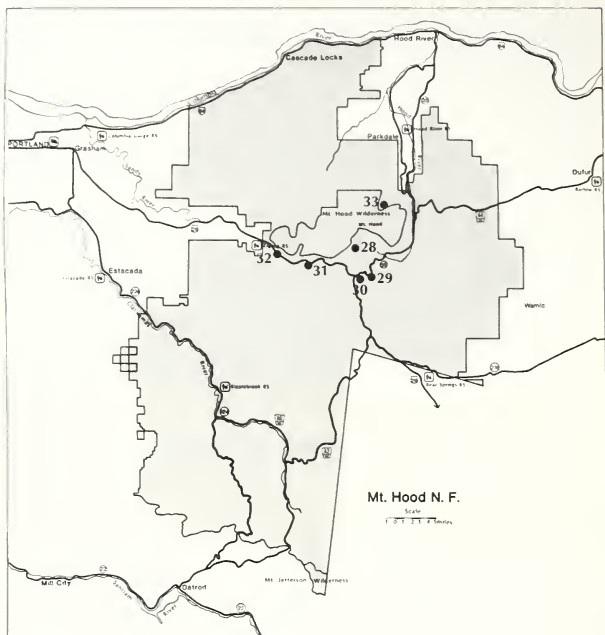


## 27 Longmire Historic Walk (NPS)



3/4-mile self-guided walking tour through village within Mt. Rainier National Park. Buildings encountered on tour are examples of rustic architecture of early 1900s. Historic Indian basketry displayed at Longmire Museum. Mather Memorial commemorates conservationist and first Director of National Park Service. Remains of Mineral Springs resort built in 1884 visible along Trail of the Shadows, opposite National Park Inn. Interpretive brochure available at Longmire Museum.

*From I-5 at Tacoma take exit 133, and follow State Highway 7 for 31 miles. From Elbe, proceed E on State Highway 706 for 19 miles to Longmire. From Packwood, drive NW on Forest Road 52 for 19 miles. Turn right onto State Highway 706. Longmire located 9 miles beyond.*



Mt. Hood National Forest  
 Supervisor's Office  
 2955 NW Division St.  
 Gresham, OR 97030  
 (503) 666-0700



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## Mt. Hood National Forest

### Interpretive Sites; Mt. Hood National Forest area

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#### 28 Timberline Lodge



Rustic luxury lodge built in 1930s by Civilian Conservation Corps. Registered as National Landmark. History of lodge related by guided tours, movies, and living-history exhibits.

*From Portland follow U.S. Highway 26 to Government Camp. Turn left 1/2 mile E of Government Camp and follow road 4 miles to Timberline Lodge. Highway signs clearly mark approach from Government Camp.*



#### 29 Barlow Road Sign



Sign at Barlow Pass hand-carved by Civilian Conservation Corps in 1930s commemorating that portion of Oregon Trail known as Barlow Road. Ruts of Barlow Road lead downhill from parking lot W of sign.

*Turn S from State Highway 35, 2 miles N of junction with U.S. Highway 26, onto Forest Road 3530. Sign and parking lot about 1/4 mile beyond.*



#### 30 Pioneer Woman's Memorial



Stone cairn just W of Barlow Pass marks pioneer woman's grave. Interpretive sign and brass plaque commemorate women who traveled Oregon Trail.

*Memorial located off State Highway 35, 1/4 mile N of junction with U.S. Highway 26. Sign marks right turn onto Forest Road 3530 and gravesite.*



#### 31 Laurel Hill "Chute"



Steepest, most difficult section of Barlow Road. Interpretive sign gives history of this most-feared portion of Oregon Trail. Short, steep hike to dreaded "chute" where pioneer wagons descended treacherous grade to Zig Zag River valley.

*Pullout and sign on S side of U.S. Highway 26, 5 miles E of Rhododendron.*



*Many caves and rockshelters, such as the Lava Island Rockshelter shown here, were the focal points of food preparation activities by Indians throughout the Pacific Northwest. See sites 9, 20. U.S. Forest Service photo.*



## 32 Barlow Road Tollgate



Shortly after enduring the trials of Laurel Hill, pioneers were required to stop and pay Sam Barlow for each wagon and head of livestock crossing the Cascades over road that he built. Reproduction of tollgate, and interpretive sign with photo, capture early travelers' views of Barlow Road – the final segment of Oregon Trail.

*Located in Tollgate Campground, 1/4 mile E of Rhododendron on S side of U.S. Highway 26.*



*Photograph of original tollgate near Rhododendron, Oregon, where Sam Barlow collected fees from pioneers using his road (known as the Barlow Road) to cross the Cascade Range. See sites 29-32. Oregon Historical Society photo.*

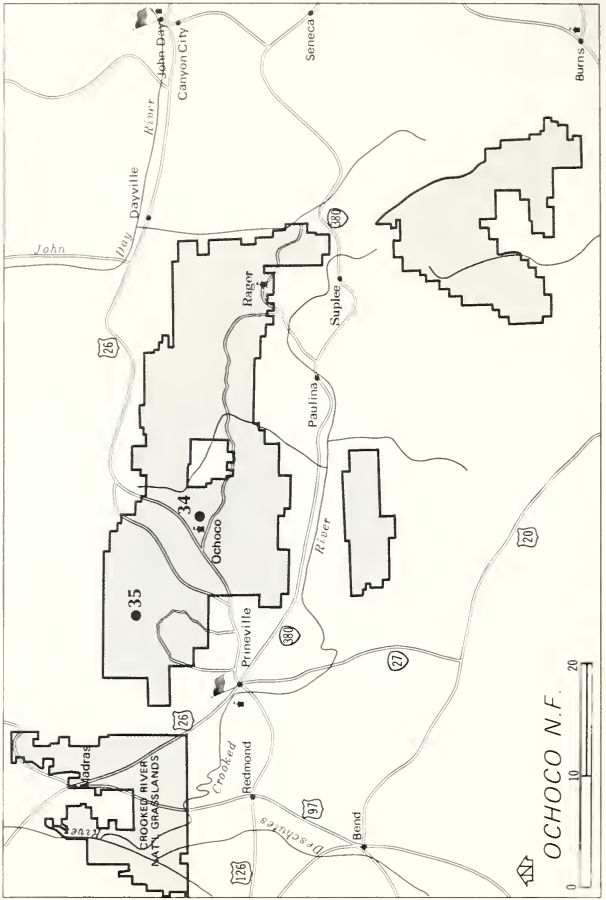


## 33 Cloud Cap Inn



Cloud Cap Inn, which exemplifies American Shingle-style architecture, was built in 1889 as first resort facility on Mt. Hood. Due to inaccessibility, operation of Inn was not financially successful. Development plans for Cloud Cap area abandoned in late 1930s. Inn, listed on National Register of Historic Places, now used as base by mountain rescue organization. Interpretive sign outside Inn describes its history.

*From State Highway 35, follow road W toward Cooper Spur Ski Area for 3 miles. Keep right, and proceed on gravel road (Forest Road 3512) for about 11 miles to Cloudcap.*



Ochoco National Forest  
Supervisor's Office  
P.O. Box 490  
Prineville, OR 97754  
(503) 447-6247

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# Ochoco National Forest

## Interpretive Sites; Ochoco National Forest area

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### 34 Ochoco Forest Camp



Camp developed in early 1920s through partnership formed by U.S. Forest Service, International Order of Oddfellows (Ochoco Lodge Number 46), and Crook County Sportsman's Club. Interpretive sign highlights history of camp and role of partners in developing public recreation sites.

*From Prineville, proceed E on State Highway 26 for 16 miles. Turn right and follow County Road 123 for 8 miles to Ochoco Ranger Station. Turn left, and follow Forest Road 2610 for 500 feet to camp entrance (on right just beyond Ochoco Creek).*



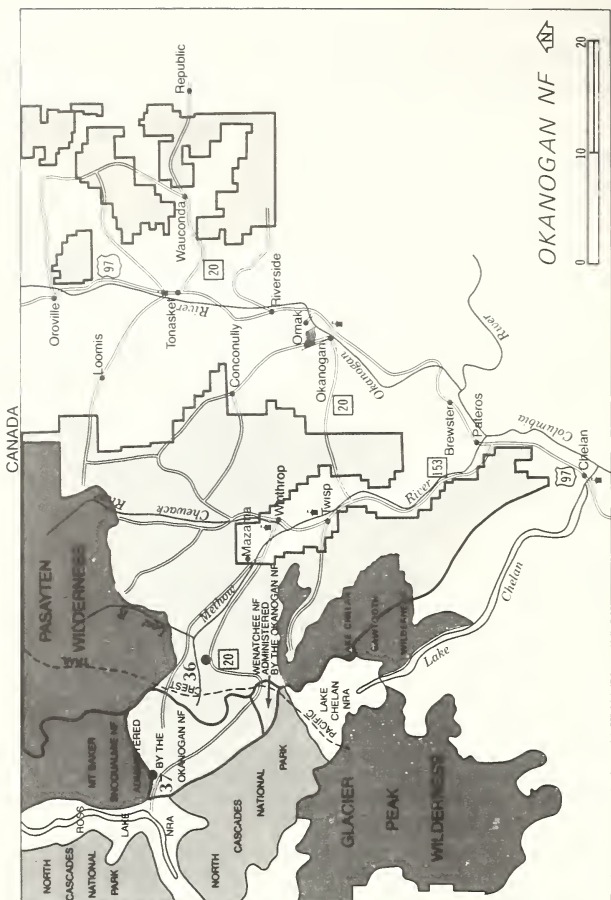
### 35 Divide Cabin



Cabin built in 1910 for use as Forest Service administrative guard station. Cabin served as hub for many custodial activities of early Forest Service, including fire patrol, grazing administration, trespass violations, and public contact. Packsaddle trails, motorways, stock driveways, and lookout tower nearby. Interpretive sign at information station.

*From Prineville, drive N on McKay Road (County Road 102, becomes Forest Road 33 in National Forest) along McKay Creek for 14 miles. Turn left onto Forest Road 27, and continue approximately 8 miles to Divide Cabin.*





Okanogan National Forest  
 Supervisor's Office  
 P.O. Box 950  
 Okanogan, WA 98840  
 (509) 422-2704

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## Okanogan National Forest

### Interpretive Sites; Okanogan National Forest area

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#### 36 Early Winters Ranger Station Visitor Center



Civilian Conservation Corps-era Ranger Station constructed in 1930s. Artifacts and photographs displayed inside building depict early mining and trapping activities, and fishing by Okanogan Indians. Historic Parson Smith Tree, which bears poem engraved by early miner, may be seen here.

*From I-5, proceed E on State Highway 20 (North Cascades Scenic Highway). Visitor Center located 14 miles NE of Washington Pass, 16 miles NW of Winthrop.*



#### 37 Canyon Creek Trail

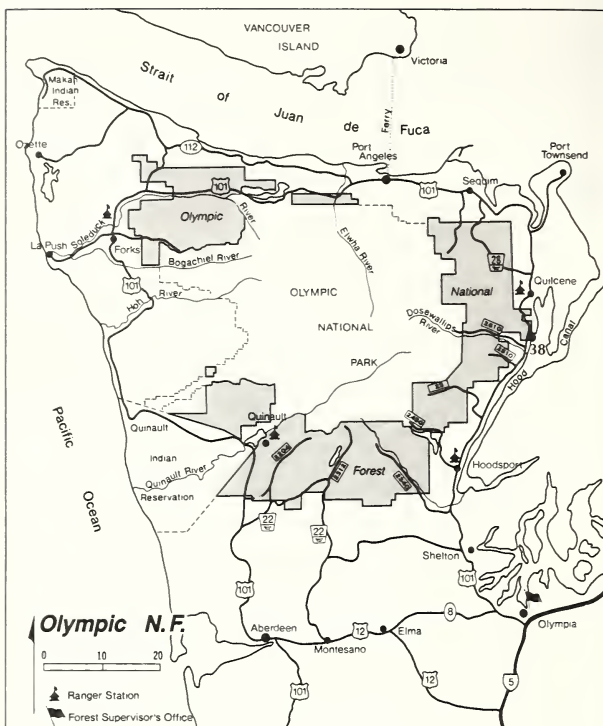


1/4-mile hiking and horse trail to log cabin and barn. Cabin built by miner, later used as U.S. Forest Service guard station. Scattered remains of mining operations visible by continuing NE on Trail Number 754 for 9 miles to Chancellor Mining District (a strenuous hike). Interpretive signs at trailhead describe history of mining, homesteading, and U.S. Forest Service in North Cascades.

*Parking lot and trailhead located off State Highway 20, about 7 miles E of Ross Lake, 50 miles NW of Winthrop.*







Olympic National Forest  
 Supervisor's Office  
 P.O. Box 2288  
 Olympia, WA 98507  
 (206) 753-9534

San Juan Island National Historical Park (NPS)  
 300 Cattle Point Road  
 Friday Harbor, WA 98250  
 (206) 378-2240



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## Olympic National Forest

### Interpretive Sites; Olympic National Forest area

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#### 38 Seal Rock Shell Midden Trail



1/4-mile gravel trail loop through forest and along W shore of Hood Canal at Seal Rock Campground. Portion of prehistoric shell midden associated with Indian village seen from viewing platform. Interpretive signs along trail explain Indian use of area and archaeological research at shell midden.

*2 miles north of Brinnon off U.S. Highway 101. Follow signs to parking lot at Seal Rock Campground. Trail begins and ends in parking lot.*



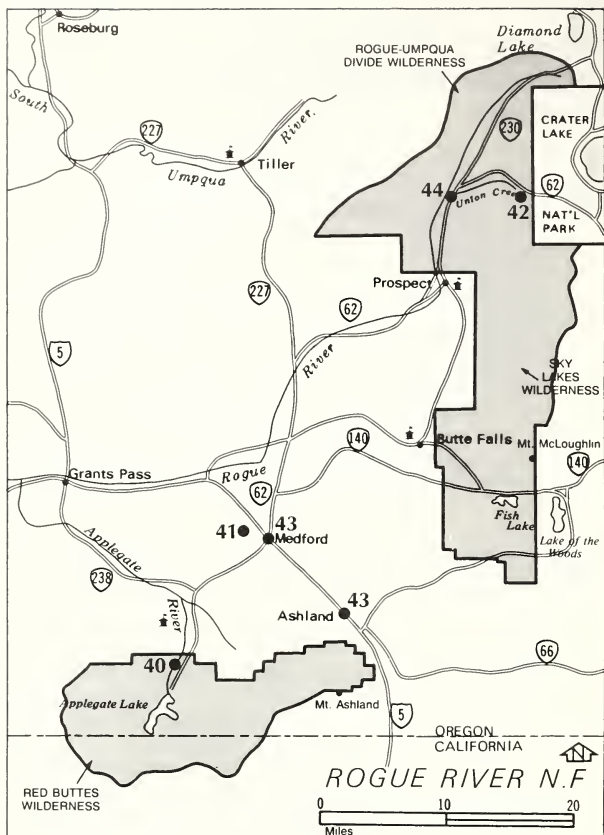
#### 39 San Juan Island National Historical Park (NPS)



Encampment sites of British and American military forces during conflict between Great Britain and the United States over possession of San Juan Island (the Pig War, 1859-1872). British Camp features restored buildings and garden. Exhibits in barracks (open in summer) describe history of Pig War. American Camp includes remains of buildings and earthwork gun emplacement. 1-mile, self-guided interpretive trail near parking lot. Conflict explained at exhibit center (open daily, 8 am-4:30 pm; extended hours in summer).

*LOCATION NOT SHOWN ON MAP. San Juan Island accessible by private boat, airplane, or Washington State Ferry from Anacortes, Washington, or Sydney, British Columbia.*





Rogue River National Forest  
 Supervisor's Office  
 333 W 8th St.  
 P.O. Box 520  
 Medford, OR 97501  
 (503) 776-3600

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## Rogue River National Forest

### Interpretive Sites; Rogue River National Forest area

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#### 40 Gin Lin Trail



3/4 mile trail passes through century-old Chinese gold mining site. Detailed interpretive brochure, available at trailhead and Rogue River National Forest offices, describes historic method of hydraulic mining evidenced by tailings, ditches, and remains of sluices.

*From Medford or Grants Pass, travel south on State Highway 238 to Ruch. Turn left onto Upper Applegate Road at Ruch, and travel south for 8 1/2 miles. 1/4 mile beyond McKee Bridge Store, just before concrete bridge over Applegate River, turn right onto Forest Road 1090. Trail lies 3/4 mile beyond this junction, immediately south of Flumet Flat Campground.*



#### 41 J. Herbert Stone Nursery



Display of artifacts and old photographs in main Nursery office interprets land-use history of site, from prehistoric times through pioneer and orchard-boom days to development into southern Oregon's largest tree nursery.

*About 3 miles northwest of Medford. Between Central Point and Jacksonville on Old Stage Road. Display open to visitors weekdays (except federal holidays) 9 am-4 pm. Write or call to make arrangements for nursery tour: 2606 Old Stage Road, Central Point, Oregon 97502; (503) 776-4281.*



#### 42 Old Crater Lake Wagon Road Cross-Country Skiing Trail



Cross-country skiing and summer hiking trail traverses several segments of old wagon road that once linked Rogue River Valley, Crater Lake and Fort Klamath. Route marked by "blue diamond" cross-country trail blazes. History of wagon road summarized on interpretive sign at Whiskey Camp, a small Forest Service campground.

*Whiskey Camp located about 20 miles northeast of Prospect, 3/4 mile from western boundary of Crater Lake National Park along State Highway 62.*



*The Rogue River Ranch compound is a remarkable example of the dwellings and other buildings erected by pioneer ranchers, farmers, and homesteaders in the forests of the Pacific Northwest. See sites 3, 11, 47, 58, 65, 74. BLM photo.*



*Lookouts, including the Red Mountain Lookout, now protected on the grounds of the Tillier Ranger Station in Tillier, Oregon, were integral parts of the fire detection programs on National Forest lands prior to the widespread use of aircraft. See sites 4, 43, 57. U.S. Forest Service photo.*



### 43 Siskiyou Loop Discovery Tour



85-mile drive from Rogue Valley into Siskiyou Mountains. Interpretive brochure, sold at Rogue River National Forest offices, relates natural and human history of this rugged, scenic area. Recommended attractions include an historic Forest Service lookout, mining sites, 1930s-era Civilian Conservation Corps structures, and travel route of first explorers of SW Oregon.

*Tour begins/ends at either Medford or Ashland; consult brochure for details on route.*



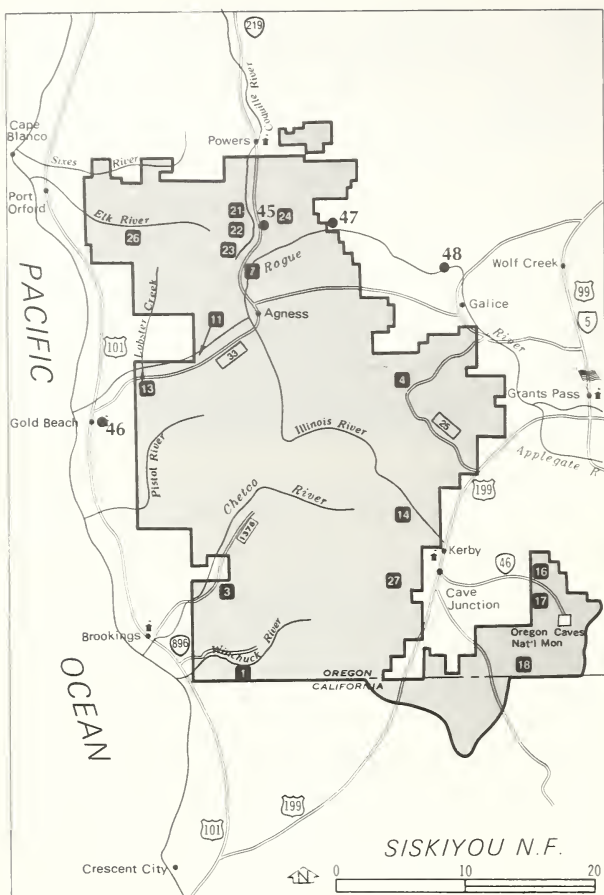
### 44 Union Creek Historic District Walking Tour



Buildings of historic Union Creek Resort, constructed in 1920s and '30s, and good examples of rustic architecture of Civilian Conservation Corps dating to 1930s featured on self-guided walking tour. Entire complex of structures listed on National Register of Historic Places. Interpretive brochure available at Ranger District office in Prospect.

*11 miles north of Prospect on State Highway 62.*





Siskiyou National Forest  
 Supervisor's Office  
 200 NE Greenfield Road  
 P.O. Box 440  
 Grants Pass, OR 97526  
 (503) 479-5301

Bureau of Land Management,  
 Medford District (BLM)  
 3040 Biddle Road  
 Medford, OR 97504  
 (503) 770-2200



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## Siskiyou National Forest

### Interpretive Sites; Siskiyou National Forest area

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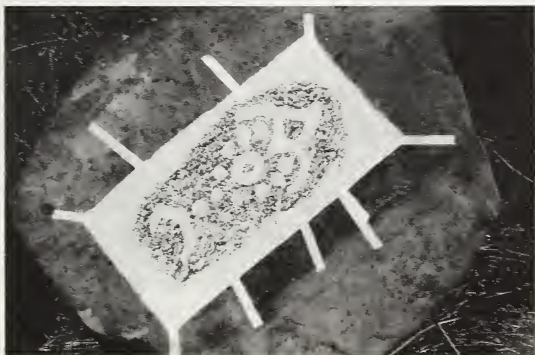


#### 45 Daphne Grove Petroglyph Replications



Replicas of three rare petroglyphs (rock carvings) from prehistoric territory of Upper Coquille Indians displayed in Daphne Grove Campground. Petroglyphs recreated using original prehistoric techniques. Visitors encouraged to make "rubblings" of carvings. Interpretive sign describes history of petroglyphs and replicas, and their importance to reconstructing local prehistory.

*Travel S from Powers for 15 miles on County Highway 219 (becomes Forest Road 33 within National Forest) to Daphne Grove Campground.*



*Rubbing of fish petroglyph replication in Daphne Grove Campground on the Siskiyou National Forest documents the importance of rock art to the food gathering pursuits of the Indians of this region during prehistoric times. See sites 45, 66, 75. U.S. Forest Service photo.*



#### 46 Gold Beach Ranger Station



U.S. Forest Service administrative compound, including office, warehouses, and residences, constructed by Civilian Conservation Corps in 1936 and 1937. Buildings exhibit Cascadian Rustic-style architecture incorporating both wood and stone. Much original landscaping remains, featuring native tree and shrub species. Site listed on National Register of Historic Places. Plaque erected at compound in 1986 to commemorate 50 years of continued use. Flyer describing architecture and history available at Ranger Station office.

*Site located at 1225 S Ellensburg, Gold Beach, Oregon.*



*This view of the crater created by the 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens attests to the power and influence that a volcano can have over the people that live and work near it. See sites 10, 15-19. U.S. Forest Service photo.*



*This military formation is part of a living history program at Fort Spokane that, along with interpretive programs at other sites, brings out the flavor of this region's military history. See sites 7, 21, 39, 62, 65, 69, 73. NPS photo.*



*Built in the 1920s through a partnership between the Forest Service and private organizations, the Ochoco Forest Camp occupies a prominent place in Forest Service history in the Pacific Northwest. See sites 12, 15, 25, 34-37, 50, 77. U.S. Forest Service photo.*





#### 47 Rogue River Ranch (BLM)



Complex of buildings erected by three generations of pioneer family in Rogue National Wild and Scenic River corridor. Nearby archaeological site occupied nearly 9,000 years ago. Ranch listed on National Register of Historic Places. Ranch and other buildings contain exhibits depicting history and prehistory of local area. Interpretive brochure available at visitor center in Rand.

*Ranch about 53 miles downstream from Grants Pass, 20 miles downstream from Grave Creek boat launch. Site best reached by boat, or by foot on Rogue River Trail, which begins at Grave Creek. Vehicle access possible most of year, but detailed map required. To reach Grave Creek from Grants Pass, travel N on I-5 for 4 miles, take Merlin exit 61, and follow Merlin-Galice Road NW for 21 miles to boat launch. Open to public during summer.*



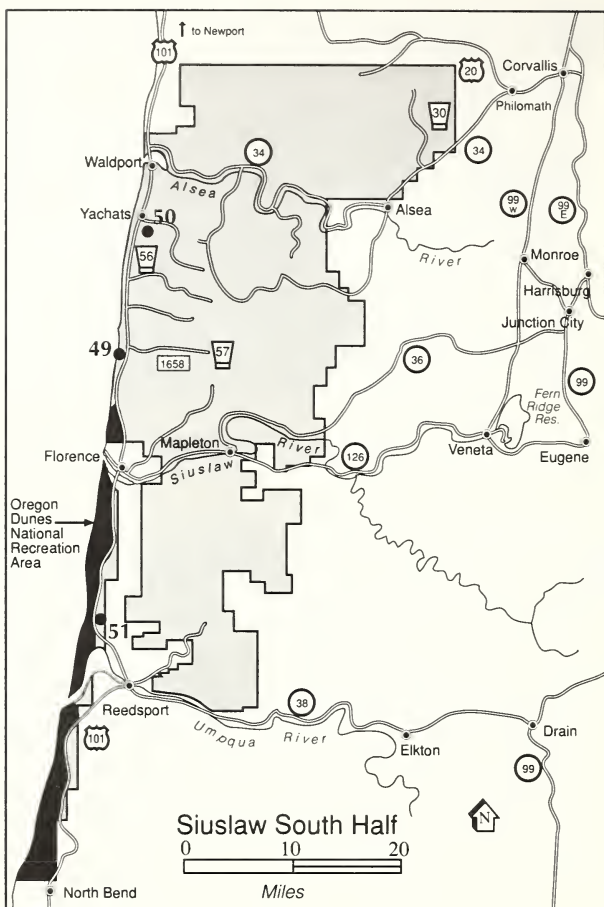
#### 48 Whiskey Creek Cabin (BLM)



Oldest known standing cabin in Rogue River canyon, built by placer miner during gold rush era of late 1800s. Other structures at site include early-day solar shower, sawdust-lined pantry, and generator shed. Nearby flume ditch supplied water for drinking as well as hydraulic and sluice mining. Site listed on National Register of Historic Places. Interpretive brochure available at visitor center in Rand.

*Cabin accessible by boat, foot, or vehicle. Site located 3 miles downstream from Grave Creek boat launch, just uphill from Rogue River Trail. By vehicle, follow Mt. Reuben-Whiskey Creek Access Road W from Grave Creek for 2 1/2 miles. Cabin reached by hiking 3/4 mile down steep dirt road.*





Siuslaw National Forest  
Supervisor's Office  
545 SW Second Ave.  
Corvallis, OR 97333  
(503) 757-4480

Fort Clatsop National Memorial (NPS)  
Route 3, Box 604-FC  
Astoria, OR 97103  
(503) 861-2471

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## Siuslaw National Forest

### Interpretive Sites; Siuslaw National Forest area

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#### 49 Heceta House



Working lighthouse and adjacent Heceta House, former residence of lighthouse keeper, built by U.S. Coast Guard in 1890s. Both structures listed on National Register of Historic Places. Overlook in Devils Elbow State Park provides view of lighthouse and house. Grounds reached by short trail from parking lot in Devils Elbow State Park.

*Devils Elbow State Park located 12 miles N of Florence on U.S. Highway 101.*



#### 50 Cape Perpetua Visitor Center



Visitor center includes exhibits and video program depicting history and prehistory of Cape Perpetua area for last 5,000 years. Artifacts and photographs describe early Indians, discovery and settlement, logging, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) activities, and Forest Service management practices. Indian shell midden and CCC camp are marked by interpretive signs along nearby paved hiking trails. Guided interpretive walks available in summer.

*Located 3 miles S of Yachats on U.S. Highway 101. Open most days in summer, weekends only in winter.*



#### 51 Tahkenitch Landing Archaeological Site



Prehistoric archaeological site on W shore of Tahkenitch Lake. Site provides evidence of hunting and fishing by Indians as early as 8000 years ago, and exploitation of shellfish and sea mammals beginning about 5000 years ago. Interpretive signs describe lifestyles of early inhabitants, and formation of modern Tahkenitch Lake.

*Located next to Tahkenitch Campground on E side of U.S. Highway 101, 6 1/2 miles S of North Beach, 7 miles N of Reedsport.*



## 52 Fort Clatsop National Memorial (NPS)

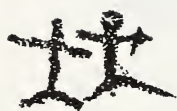


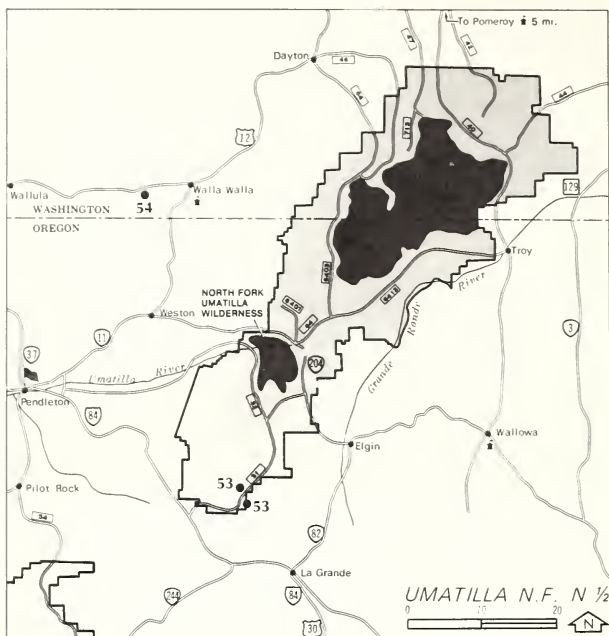
Winter encampment of Lewis and Clark, American explorers, near mouth of Columbia River in 1805-6. Reconstruction of small log stockade, and historic spring and canoe landing reached by short trails from parking area. Visitor center features interpretive exhibits and audio-visual programs. Living history programs in summer.

*LOCATION NOT SHOWN ON MAP. From Astoria, proceed S on U.S. Highway 101 for about 4 miles. Following signs to Fort Clatsop, drive E onto U.S. Alternate Highway 101, and continue for about 1 mile to access road to Memorial. Admission charged.*



*The Divide Cabin on the Ochoco National Forest is an example of the early guard stations that functioned as administrative centers for a wide range of Forest Service activities. See sites 12, 15, 25, 34-37, 50, 77. U.S. Forest Service photo.*





Umatilla National Forest  
Supervisor's Office  
2517 SW Hailey  
Pendleton, OR 97801

Whitman Mission National Historic Site (NPS)  
Route 2  
Walla Walla, WA 99362  
(509) 525-5463

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## Umatilla National Forest

### Interpretive Sites; Umatilla National Forest area

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#### 53 Whitman Trail



Spring Mountain probably crossed by Marcus and Narcissa Whitman in 1836, while enroute from the East to establish Indian mission near Ft. Walla Walla. Narcissa Whitman was first white woman to traverse Oregon Trail. Identical interpretive signs at two sites describe descent of Whitman party from Spring Mountain.

*From I-84, 16 miles NW of La Grande, turn N onto Forest Road 31. First sign at small pullout 8 miles beyond on right. To reach second sign, continue N on Forest Road 31 for 1 mile, turn left onto Forest Road 3109, and proceed 2 miles. Sign on left side of road.*



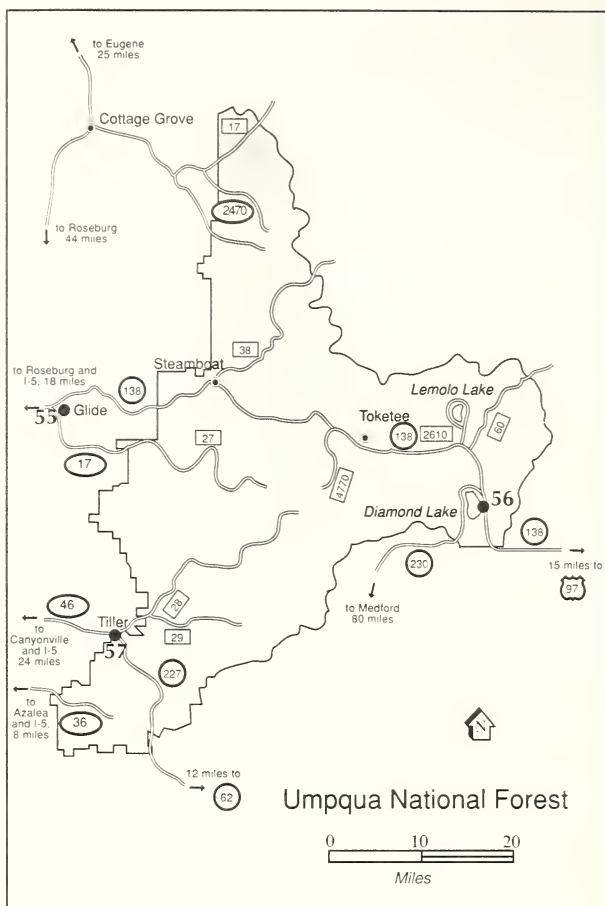
#### 54 Whitman Mission National Historic Site (NPS)



Protestant mission founded in 1836 among Cayuse Indians by Marcus and Narcissa Whitman. Mission became important station along Oregon Trail in 1840s. In 1847, mission attacked by Cayuse Indians, and Whitmans killed. Self-guided trails from visitor center to mission, grave, and monument. Brochure describing history of mission available at visitor center.

*Mission 7 miles W of Walla Walla off U.S. Highway 12. Highway signs direct visitors onto site. Open daily (except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years).*





Umpqua National Forest  
 Supervisor's Office  
 P.O. Box 1008  
 Roseburg, OR 97470  
 (503) 672-6601

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## Umpqua National Forest

### Interpretive Sites; Umpqua National Forest area

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#### 55 Glide Ranger Station



Wood-frame office built by Civilian Conservation Corps in 1938 located next to modern North Umpqua Ranger Station, and near scene of colliding North Umpqua and Little Rivers. Interior and exterior of building recently restored, and listed on National Register of Historic Places. Site of prehistoric Indian village occupied as early as 4,000 years ago. Interpretive sign gives brief history of Ranger Station.

*Glide Ranger Station located at Glide, 17 miles NE of I-5 at Roseburg along State Highway 138.*



#### 56 Diamond Lake Visitor Center



Built by Civilian Conservation Corps in 1938 as guard station, wood-frame structure still provides services as information center at Diamond Lake. Small display of prehistoric and historic artifacts maintained within building.

*Visitor Center located along E shore of Diamond Lake. From N entrance to Crater Lake National Park, proceed N on State Highway 138 for 3 miles. Turn left onto State Highway 230, and turn right within 1/4 mile onto Forest Road 4795. Continue N for 2 1/2 miles to Visitor Center.*

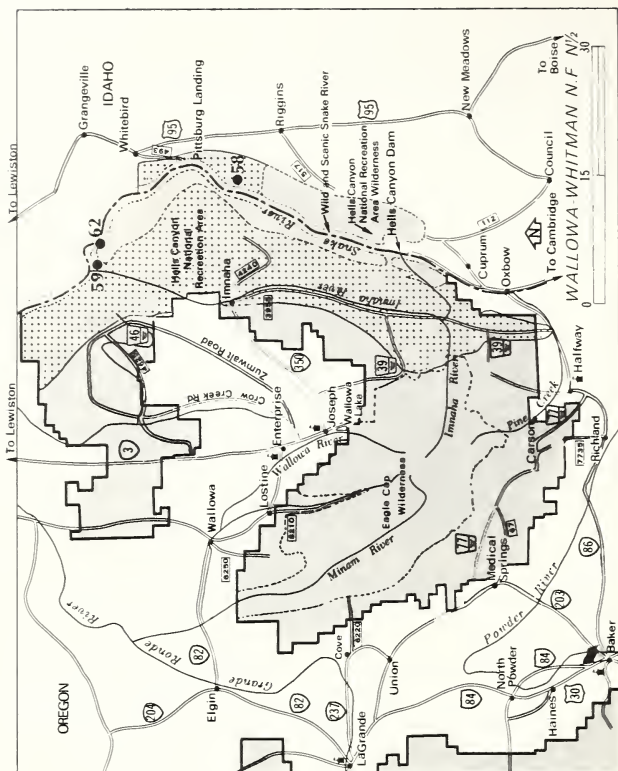


#### 57 Red Mountain Lookout



Cupola-style lookout constructed in 1928 to detect fires in surrounding mountains and valleys. Lookout moved to Tiller Ranger Station in 1985 for restoration. Interior furnishings include Osborne fire-finder and glass-legged lookout stool. Interpretive sign describes lookout history.

*Tiller Ranger Station located in Tiller, 21 miles E of I-5 at Canyonville along State Highway 227.*



Wallowa-Whitman National Forest  
 Supervisor's Office  
 P.O. Box 907  
 Baker, OR 97814  
 (503) 523-6319

Nez Perce National Historical Park (NPS)  
 P.O. Box 93  
 Spalding, ID 83551  
 (208) 843-2261

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## Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Interpretive Sites; Wallowa-Whitman National Forest area

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### 58 Kirkwood Historic Ranch



History of Indians, homesteading, and ranching in Hells Canyon recorded at restored Kirkwood Ranch along Snake River. Ranch includes several buildings and outdoor display of early ranching implements. Museum contains artifacts and photographs. Remnants of prehistoric Indian pithouses along nearby trail. Interpretive signs and brochure with map (available at ranch) emphasize similarities between prehistoric and historic inhabitants of area.

*Kirkwood Ranch, situated on E bank of Snake River, best reached by boat from Hells Canyon Creek boat launch, about 25 miles upstream. National Recreation Trail Number 104 along Snake River also provides access.*



### 59 Mountain Chief Mine



Tunnel built through ridge at N end of Hells Canyon National Recreation Area in early 1900s as part of mostly speculative mining venture. Turn-of-the-century mining operation viewed during self-guided walk through tunnel. History described by interpretive signs at each end of tunnel.

*Mine accessible only by boat. Site located on Oregon side of Snake River 3 miles upstream from mouth of Salmon River. Follow trail from shore just upstream from confluence with Imnaha River to tunnel entrance.*

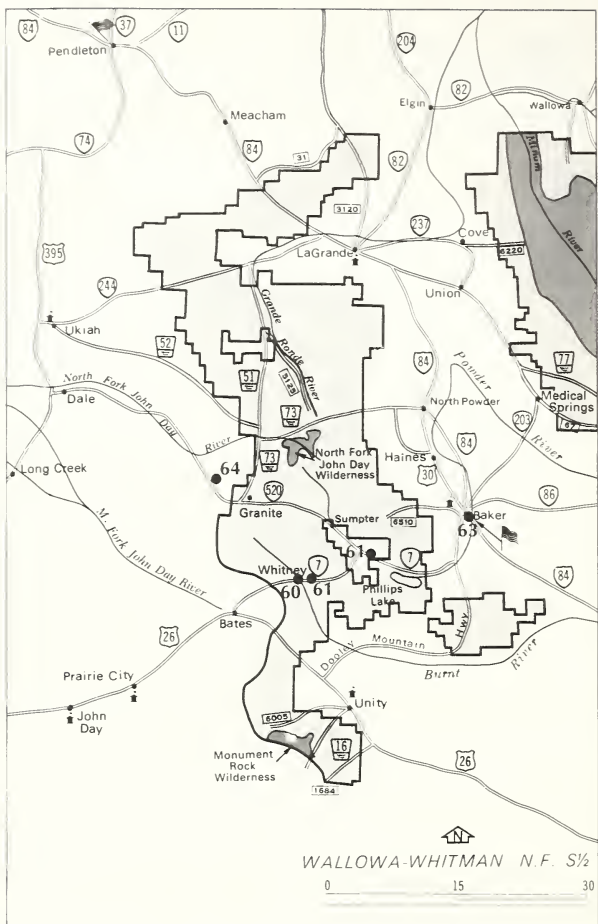


### 60 A Town Named Whitney



Remains of lumber and railroad town dating to early 1900s. This ghost town was main head of stage lines to mining and cattle towns of Unity, Bridgeport and Malheur City. Interpretive sign, located just off State Highway 7 at N entrance to town, describes local history.

*From Baker, travel SW on State Highway 7 for 32 miles. Whitney just S of junction with County Road 507.*





## 61 Sumpter Valley Railroad



Remains of narrow-gauge railroad that hauled logs, lumber, livestock, passengers, freight, and gold between Baker and Prairie City from 1890 to 1946. Interpretive sign tells story of railroad. Portion of railroad grade and telegraph poles visible nearby.

*Sign 1/2 mile E of Whitney next to State Highway 7. Excursions available on 3-mile portion of railway restored by private organization. Train boarded 22 miles SW of Baker off State Highway 7. Operating weekends and holidays, May 22-October 1. Admission charged.*



## 62 Nee Mee Poo Trail



3 1/2-mile section of trail traversed by Chief Joseph and his band of Nez Perce Indians during journey from Wallowa Valley to Snake River just prior to Nez Perce War in 1877. Interpretive sign at N end of trail relates story of Nez Perce journey.

*Trail accessible from N by boat or from S by car. N trailhead on S bank of Snake River at Doug Bar, 8 miles upstream from mouth of Salmon River. S trailhead 17 miles N of Imnaha off State Highway 350 (becomes Forest Road 4260 in Recreation Area).*



## 63 Elkhorn Drive



106-mile auto tour beginning and ending in Baker. Numbered signs along trip correspond to numbered sites described in interpretive brochure, which is available at Wallowa-Whitman National Forest offices. Points of interest include historical narrow-gauge railroad grade, stage stop, and remains of early mining efforts.

*Consult brochure for route information.*



*Heceta House, shown here, was formerly the residence of a lighthouse keeper. Both Heceta House and the nearby lighthouse, which were built in the late nineteenth century by the U.S. Coast Guard, are presently maintained by the Siuslaw National Forest. See site 49. U.S. Forest Service photo.*



*The Uptagraft Homestead on the Colville National Forest is one of the best preserved early homesteading sites in the Pacific Northwest. See sites 2-3, 11, 41, 47, 58, 65, 69, 74. U.S. Forest Service photo.*





## 64 Fremont Powerhouse



Powerhouse built to provide electricity to nearby towns and gold mines during mining era of early 1900s. Generators powered from 1908 to 1967 by water brought by pipeline from Olive Lake. Interpretive sign gives history of Fremont Powerhouse and surrounding area. Interpretive brochure available at Umatilla National Forest offices in Ukiah and Pendleton.

*Powerhouse located about 8 miles W of Granite along Forest Road 10. Olive Lake reached by continuing W from powerhouse for 8 miles on Forest Road 10.*

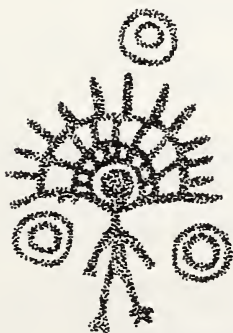


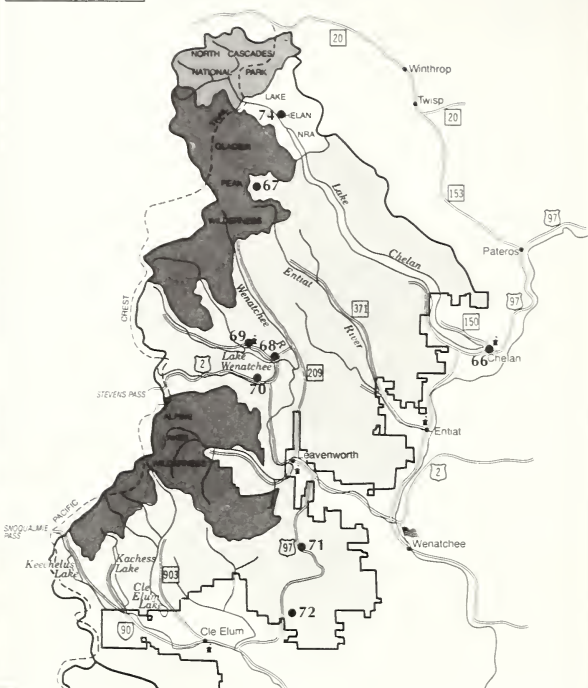
## 65 Nez Perce National Historical Park (NPS)



24 separate sites in N Idaho commemorate legends, history, and lifeways of Nez Perce Indians and Euro-americans who moved into or passed through area (explorers, fur traders, missionaries, soldiers, settlers, miners, loggers, and farmers). Exhibits, films, and interpretive programs at visitor center in Spalding provide historical introduction. Sites, indicated by road markers, offer exhibits and interpretive programs describing different aspects of history. Brochures with maps, available at visitor center, describe several self-guided auto tours of sites.

*LOCATION NOT SHOWN ON MAP. Spalding located 12 miles E of Lewiston on U.S. Highway 95.*





U.S. Forest Service/National Park Service  
Joint Information Office  
P.O. Box 549  
Chelan, WA 98816  
(509) 682-2549

Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park (WPRC)  
Vantage, WA 98950  
(509) 856-2700

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## Wenatchee National Forest

### Interpretive Sites; Wenatchee National Forest area

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#### 66 Lake Chelan Discovery Tour



Self-guided 50-mile trip up Lake Chelan on passenger ferry "Lady of the Lake" or private boat. Brochure with map highlights historical and environmental features seen along route, including Indian pictographs, townsites, and evidence of early logging and mining activities. Interpretive brochure available at Wenatchee National Forest and Lake Chelan Boat Company offices in Chelan, and at Field's Point Landing.

*Tour begins at ferry dock in Chelan or Field's Point Landing (last uplake car-access stop of ferry, on South Shore Road, about 18 miles NW of Chelan).*



#### 67 Holden Village



Company town built next to site of largest copper mine ever operated in Washington state. Though discovered in 1896, remote location hindered ore shipments until 1937. Mine abandoned in 1957. Old store, dining hall, residences, dormitories, and remains of ore processing plant seen at townsite. Holden Village presently used as religious retreat. Interpretive signs at mine site explain rich and complex history of this remote community.

*Debarb ferry 40 miles uplake from Chelan at Lucerne. Holden Village located 12 miles up Railroad Creek valley.*



#### 68 Chiwawa River Road Tour

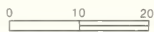


Interpretive brochure directs visitor on 24-mile auto tour of scenic and cultural sites along Chiwawa River. Tour highlights Wenatchi Indian use of river valley and surrounding mountains, Trinity (an abandoned copper mine), and a Forest Service guard station built in 1913.

*Tour begins 20 miles NW of Leavenworth near lower end of Lake Wenatchee. Consult brochure, available at Lake Wenatchee Ranger District office on State Highway 207 N of Lake Wenatchee, for details on route.*



WENATCHEE NF S 1/2





## 69 White River Road Tour



Interpretive brochure directs visitor on 24-mile auto tour of scenic and cultural sites along White River. Tour includes stops at pioneer's grave, view of river crossing used by Wenatchi Indians while enroute to huckleberry fields, and site of skirmish between Indians and U.S. Cavalry.

*Tour begins 25 miles NW of Leavenworth near upper end of Lake Wenatchee. Consult brochure, available at Lake Wenatchee Ranger District office, for details on route.*



## 70 Nason Creek Rest Area



Interpretive sign introduces visitor to history of Stevens Pass Historic District, listed on National Register of Historic Places. Sign provides overview of Indian use of area, construction of Great Northern Railway through Cascades in late 1800s, and opening of first highway crossing of Stevens Pass in 1920s. Map sign locates points of interest within Historic District.

*Rest Area located on N side of U.S. Highway 2, roughly 18 miles W of Leavenworth.*



## 71 Blewett Townsite



Blewett was one of the earliest mining camps in Washington. Prospectors worked placer gold in Peshastin Creek canyon as early as 1860. Although little remains in canyon, interpretive sign with historic photographs, next to highway, documents brisk activity that took place there. Stone arrastra adjacent to Peshastin Creek listed on National Register of Historic Places.

*Blewett townsite located 11 miles S of junction of U.S. Highways 2 and 97, about 30 miles W of Wenatchee.*





*Many interpretive sites in the Pacific Northwest, including the Kirkwood Historic Ranch on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, offer the opportunity to learn about both the archaeology and the history of an area. See sites 3, 11, 47, 58, 65, 74. U.S. Forest Service photo.*





## 72 Liberty Townsite



Only surviving old-style gold mining town in Washington. Founded in 1873 as center of Swauk Mining District, Liberty once boasted a population of over 400, but now fewer than 50 make their home here. Townsite, listed on National Register of Historic Places, contains hotel, grocery store, livery stable, post office, and several log and frame houses. Interpretive sign next to road at entrance to town.

*From Ellensburg, head N on U.S. Highway 97 for 19 miles. Turn right at Liberty Work Center onto Forest Road 9712 and proceed 1 1/2 miles to townsite.*



## 73 Naches Basket Fort



Interpretive sign identifies former location of, and gives lore about, historic Naches Basket Fort, built during Yakima Indian Wars of 1856.

*Fort site and sign in Naches, 14 miles W of Yakima on U.S. Highway 2.*



## 74 Buckner Orchard and Homestead (NPS)



Stehekin Valley homestead established in 1889. Log cabin, hand-dug irrigation system, chicken coop, milk house, swimming pool, farm machinery and implements, and orchard stocked with rare apple variety – all restored for public viewing. Two-hour guided walks to homestead from Stehekin landing offered by National Park Service Rangers at 10 am and 2 pm daily during summer.

*Site, accessible by foot or shuttle bus, located 3 miles from Stehekin landing along Stehekin Valley Road. Stehekin accessible by passenger ferry from Chelan.*



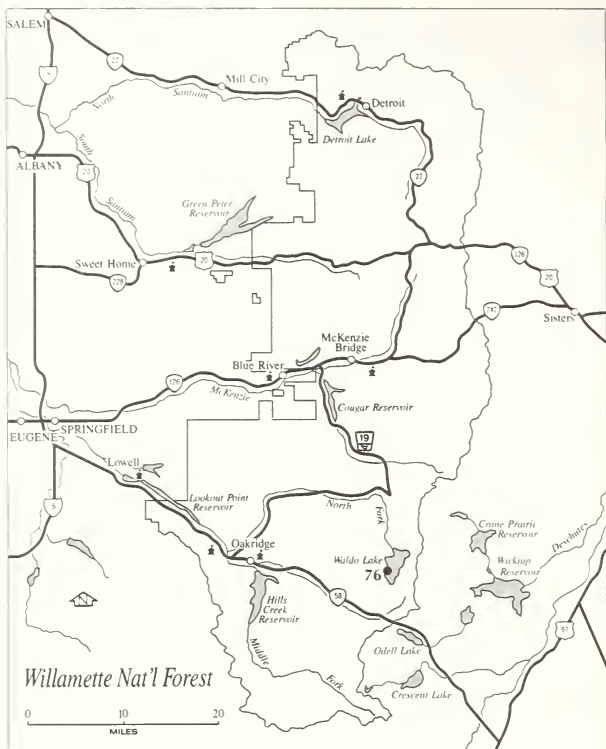
## 75 Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park (WPRC)



Indian petroglyphs from three Columbia River sites salvaged prior to filling of Wanapum Reservoir. Scenes carved in rock include hunters with bow and arrow, deer, mountain sheep, and "twin" human figures. Petroglyphs, viewed from walkway just outside interpretive center, are set in cement so as to simulate columnar basalt cliffs on which they were originally carved. Interpretive sign gives brief history of petroglyphs. Small display of Indian artifacts inside interpretive center.

*State Park adjacent to I-90 near Vantage. Turn N from I-90 onto State Highway 10 and proceed about 1 mile to interpretive center.*





Willamette National Forest  
Supervisor's Office  
211 E 7th Avenue  
P.O. Box 10607  
Eugene, OR 97440  
(503) 687-6522

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## Willamette National Forest Interpretive Sites; Willamette National Forest area

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### 76 Klov Dahl Headgate and Tunnel

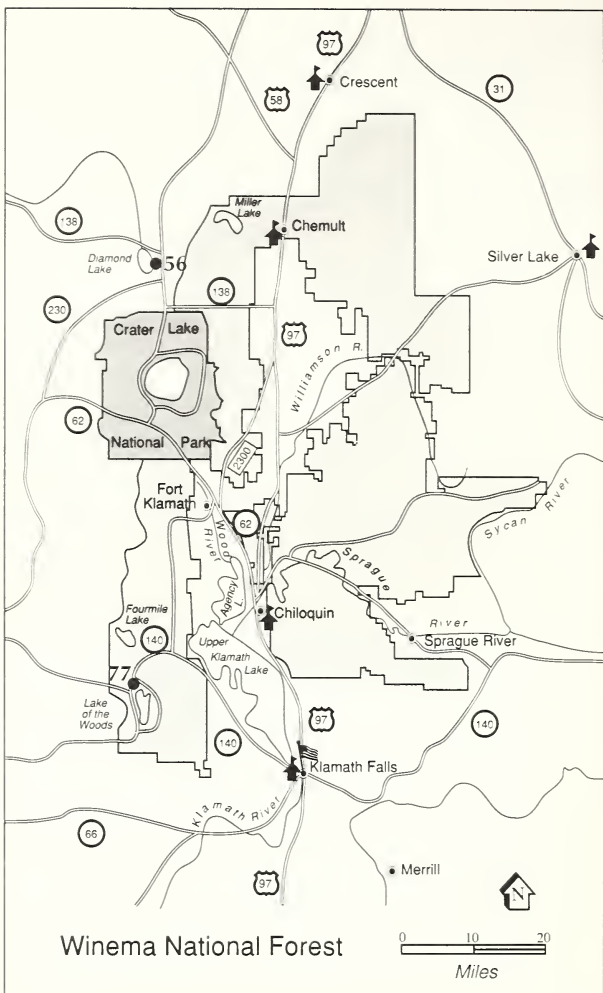


Headgate and 500-foot tunnel completed in 1914 in attempt to tap Waldo Lake for irrigation of Willamette Valley farms and for hydroelectric power generation. Financial and political woes plagued project until it was abandoned in 1933. History of project summarized by interpretive sign at headgate.

*Travel E from Oakridge on Forest Road 24 for 14 miles. Take left-hand fork onto Forest Road 2421 and continue for 8 miles to trailhead. Follow Trail Number 3551 for 2 1/2 miles to W edge of Waldo Lake. Headgate and tunnel located 1/4 mile S along Trail Number 3590.*



*The Klov Dahl Headgate is a unique reminder of early attempts to divert water and generate electricity for a growing and prosperous population. See sites 64, 76. U.S. Forest Service photo.*



Winema National Forest  
Supervisor's Office  
2819 Dahlia Street  
Klamath Falls, OR 97601  
(503) 883-6714

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## Winema National Forest

### Interpretive Sites; Winema National Forest area

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#### 77 Lake of the Woods Ranger Station



Ranger Station, constructed in 1937 by Civilian Conservation Corps, served as administrative office and residence. Seven accompanying buildings, including residences, bunkhouse, garages, and storage sheds were built between 1937 and 1939. Lake of the Woods Ranger Station is now a visitor center housing artifacts and photographs depicting early Forest Service ranger and firefighting activities, and ethnobotany display describing use of plants by Klamath Indian tribe.

*From Klamath Falls, proceed NW on State Highway 140 for 33 miles. Ranger Station and accompanying buildings located on left at N end of Lake of the Woods.*



## NOTES

## NOTES

## NOTES





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